576 over the part of the rim the lips have touched,
264 before passing the pitcher on.

Adults bathe fairly regularly on their own
515 initiative. Young men and women usually bathe at least once a week; older men may not bathe more than once a month. Most people go to a special bathing place, Uékuaro, a waterfall in one of the *barrancas* beyond Parícutin, but women sometimes bathe at home. The bathing place at Uékuaro is reserved for men on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; for women the rest of the week. Most people soap themselves freely and shampoo the hair thoroughly.
[834] Young men seemed a bit shy when bathing, often covering the genitals with the hand when turning toward others, but older men and boys seemed to have no self-consciousness.

Head lice afflict many if not all Cherán residents, especially children. Delousing is a common occupation when women are visiting or resting with the children about. Men also delouse the children, but a man was never seen being deloused. Sunny days when people sit about the house yards are a favorite time, but delousing was never seen on the streets.

Most adults possess a fairly common set of
517 likes and dislikes, some of which have been
523 developed during childhood, others acquired as adults. Perhaps the strongest likes are for the fiestas, *mayordomías*, and weddings. These are the core of the *costumbres* and Cherán people are as passionately attached to the body of practices they call customs as are most Mexican Indian groups. Most people are also fond of
[247] flowers, and almost every house has a little flower garden. Shasta daisies, dahlias, iris, larkspurs, marigolds, geraniums, calla lilies, roses, and gladiolus are the most popular plants. Fancy pottery, especially the green glazed ware of Patambán and La Cañada, the brown or black glazed ware of Santa Fe and Quiroga, and the colored glazed wares of Guanajuato and, to a lesser extent, Guadalajara, are all prized and accumulated for special occasions. Lacquered plates and gourds are also liked. Many have a real passion for collecting miniatures of the material artifacts of Tarascan life. Miniatures are found on sale in abundance at every fiesta and might be mistaken for playthings, but they
517 are all bought by adults who hang them up in
273 the kitchen and the "*troje*." Both sexes like

244 European cabbage (*col*, *repollo*), which the Indians
262 have thoroughly taken into their diet. Both the leaf and head varieties are cultivated. Almost every ekuáru in all Tarascan villages contains a small patch of cabbages, which are used for the famous čuŕípu, or meat and vegetable stew [94] (pl. 5). A more common stew (*repollo*-šakuá) is made of cabbage alone, flavored with red chile, onion, and silantro. The leaf cabbage is the
244 usual variety found in the Sierra. It is rarely planted by seed, but by replanting sprouts that occur at the base of the stalk. The plant is persistent, surviving the frosty Sierra winter; leaves are stripped off until the stock often reaches a meter in height. Other vegetables such as lettuce, radishes, carrots, peas, and turnips, although known in many parts of Tarasca since early colonial times, are today little cultivated or used in native cookery.

●247 In addition to the food annuals, the ekuáru
249 contains various medicinal and ornamental plants, mainly those of the Solanaceae, Fabaceae, and Compositae. In a great number of the house lots women plant a stalk or two of tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*, andúmukua), used not for smoking,
[276] [278] but as medicine.[95] The *trompeta* or *floripondio* (*Datura arborea*); *colorín* or p'oɪénɛ́ʌ (*Erythrina americana*); two euphorbias, *chupiri* (*E. calyculata*) and *flor de pascua* (*E. pulcherrima*); and the Old World *higuerilla* or castor bean (*Ricinus communis*) are not uncommon in the house gardens of the low country marginal to the Sierra. European Compositae, geraniums etc., make up most of the ornamental plants cultivated around the house.

Fruit culture in the ekuáru.—Practically every
245 house lot in most Tarascan villages contains a few fruit trees, both Old World and native. A definite climatic distribution of fruit types exists. In the Sierra are found only the cold-tolerant deciduous fruits such as the European peach, apple, pear, quince, and the native crab apple (*tejocote* or kaɪás) and cherry (*capulín* or šéngua). In the lowlands around the Sierra, however, both subtropical and cold-tolerant fruits are cultivated. The former include the Old World citrus (limes, oranges, lemons), figs, pomegranate (*granada de*

[94] Čuŕípu is eaten principally during the maize harvest period and on religious holidays.

[95] For example, in Pichátaro tobacco is taken for fever and is chewed to cure toothache.